scoparium Leib., and the sub-shrub Leutkea pectinata (Pursh) Kuntze. Mixed with the Vaccinium is the Serrian Leucothoe davisiae Torr. The rare to California Gaultheria humifusa (Graham) Rydb. was found near the Little Duck Lake stand of A. lasiocarpa. Interesting herbs include the "uncommon" Mitella pentandra Hook. and Cypripedium fasciculatum Kell. A complete study of the vascular plant flora of this area is planned by us for the 1969 field season.

Specimens of *A. lasiocarpa* are in the following herbaria: HSC, JEPS, and the Klamath National Forest Herbarium, Yreka.

This study is in cooperation with and partially financed by the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley.

Departments of Botany and Forestry, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California

## LITERATURE CITED

Fowells, H. A. 1965. Silvics of forest trees of the United States. U.S.D.A. Agric. Handb. 271.

GILLESPIE, D. K. 1931. Records of plants new to California. Madroño 2:35-36.

HADDOCK, P. G. 1961. New data on distribution of some true firs on the Pacific Coast. Forest Sci. 7:349-351.

DENNIS, L. R. 1959. A taxonomic study of the vascular flora of Ashland Peak, Jackson County, Oregon. M.A. thesis, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis.

MUNZ, P. A. 1959. A California flora. Univ. Calif. Press, Berkeley.

WHITTAKER, R. H. 1960. Vegetation of the Siskiyou Mountains, Oregon and California. Ecol. Monogr. 30:279 338.

——. 1961. Vegetation history of the Pacific Coast States and the "central" significance of the Klamath Region. Madroño 16:5–23.

## REVIEWS

The Plant Hunters. By Tyler WHITTLE. xii + 283 pp., illustrated. Chilton Book Co., 401 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19106. 1970. \$8.95.

The subtitle of this book sums up its contents very well: "being an examination of collecting with an account of the careers & the methods of a number of those who have searched the world for wild plants." Starting with Queen Hatshepsut and continuing into the 20th Century the author of this very interesting and eminently readable book has detailed the story of the men and women who went around the world looking for plants, sometimes for medical reasons, sometimes in search of ornamentals, sometimes to find spices, and sometimes to advance the knowledge of the kinds of plants. The whole world is covered, hence no one geographical area has received exhaustive treatment: nor in a book of this kind would one want it.

The vistas and unspoiled plant communities of the past are often no longer with us. It makes one rather depressed to realize what man has done and is continuing to do to his surroundings, especially in decreasing the diversity of living things. Perhaps one of the great services of this book, especially to young readers, will be to install in them a sense of curiosity about and interest in plants, for afterall, there is little motivation to preserve that about which one knows nothing or in which one has no interest.—JOHN H. THOMAS, Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University.

## 1970]